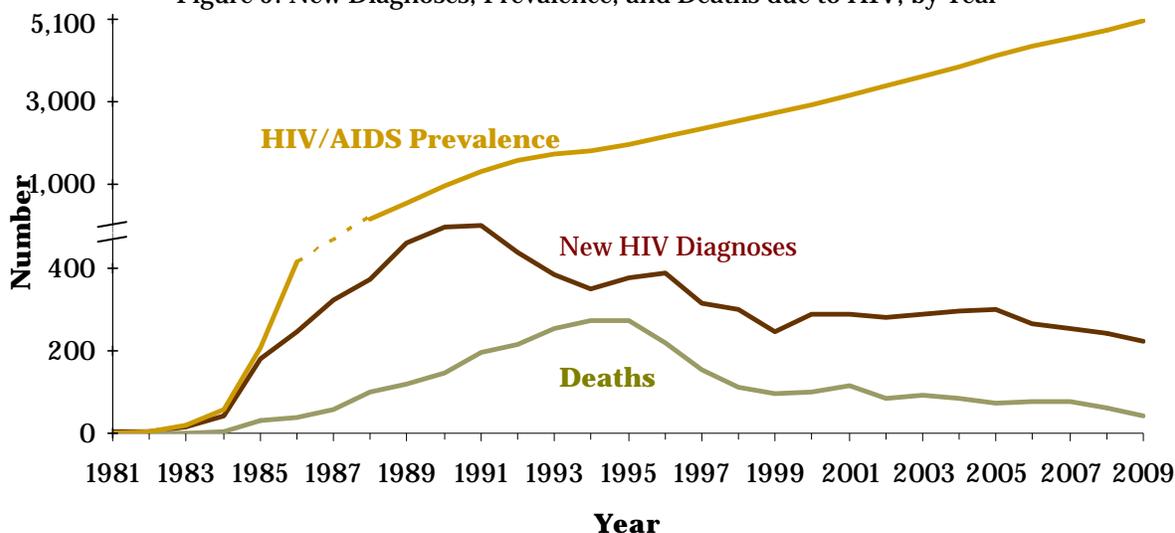


2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

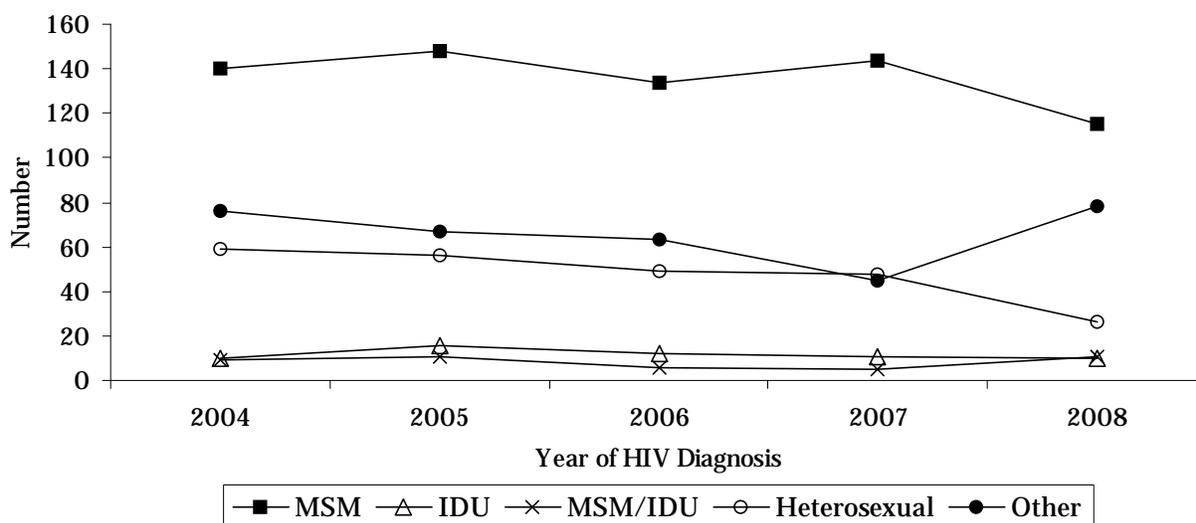
Figure 5: New Diagnoses, Prevalence, and Deaths due to HIV, by Year



New HIV diagnoses and Prevalence of HIV:

The number of new HIV diagnoses, number of HIV-related deaths and HIV prevalence for Out-State Michigan are shown in Figure 5. Prevalence of HIV in Out-State Michigan is increasing, despite an apparent overall downward trend in HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths. The overall decrease in deaths is likely due to the more effective treatments available since 1996 that delay or prevent the onset of AIDS in HIV-infected persons. Figure 5 shows an overall decrease in the number of new HIV diagnoses in Out-State Michigan, which has decreased by about 20 percent since 2005. Because these numbers are too small to be adjusted, it is not clear if this is a significant decrease. MDCH will continue to monitor the number of new diagnoses in order to act upon any potentially significant changes.

Figure 6: Numbers of new HIV diagnosis from 2004 to 2008, by major risk group, Out-State Michigan, January 2010



2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

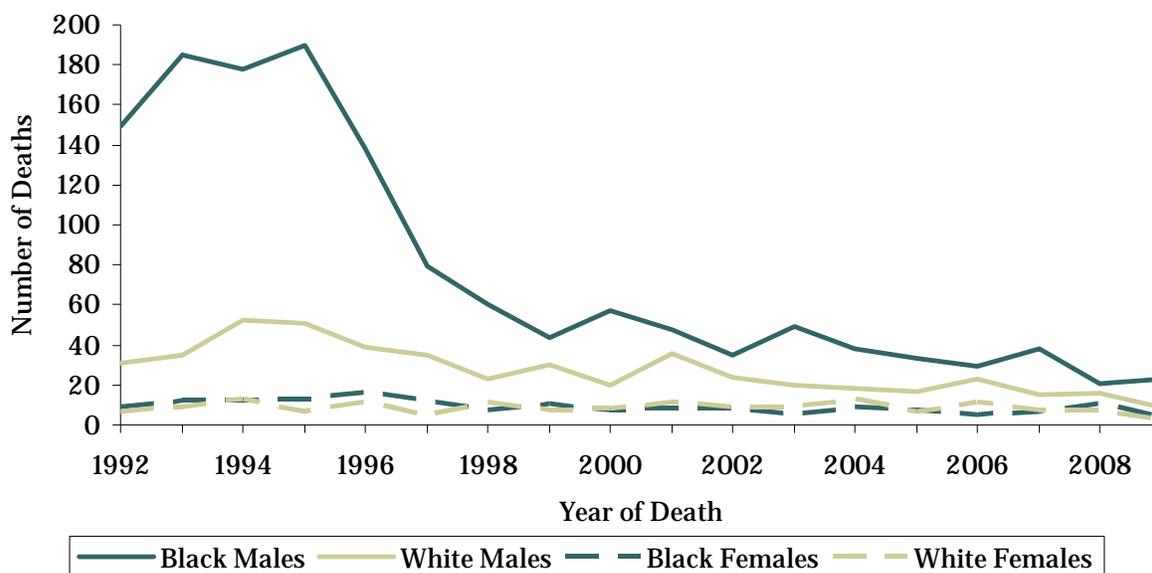
Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Risk Behaviors of HIV Infection:

Figure 6 (previous page) shows the number of persons diagnosed with HIV each year from 2004 to 2008 for each of the major risk groups (MSM, IDU, MSM/IDU, and Heterosexual). New diagnoses among MSM make up the largest proportion of cases but have decreased only slightly from 2004 to 2008 (140 to 115 cases). During this same time period new diagnoses of Heterosexual cases have decreased (59 to 26 cases). The “Other” risk category is mostly persons reported without a risk. This number is always highest for most recent years as it can take time to gather complete information on risk behavior.

Figure 7: HIV Deaths by Race/Sex



Deaths:

Figure 7 shows the number of HIV-infected Out-State Michigan residents who have been reported as deceased by a local health department, the Division of Vital Records via a data match or death certificate, or an alternate source. The number of deaths increased in all race/sex groups from the beginning of the epidemic through approximately 1994-1995. The number of deaths decreased markedly between 1995 and 1998 and then were relatively stable until 2001. It should be noted that the percent decrease in deaths among black males (75 percent) between 1995 and 2001 was more pronounced than the percent decrease among white males (29 percent). Encouragingly, from 2001 to 2008 the number of deaths in black and white males fell substantially (56 percent each), as did the number of deaths among black females (36 percent). Deaths among white females have been relatively few in number and stable during this time frame.